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The People's Korea

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GROSS INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE PLAN CARRIED OUT BY 102.3 PER CENT

—Report of Central Statistical Board on Fulfilment of First Half Year Plan Published—

PYONGYANG, July 16 (KCNA)—A report of the Central Statistical Board of the State Planning Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the results of the fulfilment of the national economic development plan for the first half of 1962 was published in the July 16 issue of Rodong Shinmoon. The entire working people of our country have achieved enormous successes in the battle for capturing the six heights this year which is of weighty significance in magnificent programme of the Seven-Year Plan set forth by the 4th Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

According to the report of the Central Statistical Board, the gross industrial output value plan for the first half of 1962 was carried out by 102.3 per cent, of which the central industry by 101.3 per cent and the local industry by 105.3 per cent.

The gross industrial output value in the first half of this year grew to 119.6 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

As against the same period of last year, the output of major industrial goods in the first half of this year increased by 16 per cent in electricity, 11 per cent in coal, 16 per cent in pig iron and luppe, 19 per cent in ferroalloy, 16 per cent in steel, 6 per cent in rolled steel, 13 times in electric generators, 18 per cent in electric motors, 68 per cent in transformers, 30 per cent in lathes, 35 per cent in chemical fertilizers (in effective component), 9 per cent in sulphuric acid, 3 per cent in caustic soda, 41 per cent in carbide, 28 per cent in coke, 5 per cent in cement, 9 per cent in magnesia clinker, 27 per cent in pulp, 21 per cent in textile fabrics, 27 per cent in underwear, 91 per cent in clothes, 18 per cent in footwear, 20 per cet in paper, 2.5 times in soap, 60 per cent in vegetable oil, 90 per cent in confectionary, 14 per cent in sewing machines, 31 per cent in bicycles, 17 per cent in porcelainware for daily use and 9 per cent in furniture.

Workers of State Farm No. 5 are overfulfilling their daily plan over 20 per cent, thanks to mechanized farming methods.

Heavy Industry

In the first half of this year, the heavy industrial domain concentrated forces on actively serving the occupation of the six heights set by the Party.

The construction of the Kangge Youth Power Plant with a capacity of 240,000 kva, the Woonbong Power Plant with a capacity of 400,000 kva and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station with a capacity of 400,000 kw progressed successfully in this period and the building of 59 medium and small power stations is being carried on through a nation-wide movement.

In the coal mines, the workers secured much more reserve coal by carrying out 52,000 metres of capital tunnelling through an extensive high-speed tunnelling movement, 24,000 metres of pits were turned into permanent ones, the capital pits, conveyer systems and cutting sites were fitted out in a more far-sighted way and the level of mechanisation of transport in pits and other overall work was further elevated.

In the realm of metal industry, fire was focussed on the conquest of the height of 1,200,000 tons of steel output set by the Party for this year. Thus, in comparison with the corresponding period of the preceding year, the daily average production per square metre bottom space at open-hearths rose by 2.4 per cent and the steel output per 1,000 kva transformer at electric hearths by 14 per cent.

In the first half of this year, the variety of steel was added by over 80 as against the same period of the previous year.

In this period, the machine-building industry made such an innovatory success as to produce new high-efficient machines such as 15,000-kva synchronous phase regulator, all-purpose cog-wheel cutting machine, 1,500,000 calorie refrigerator, super-high speed grinder with 15,000 revolutions per minute, 9,700 kva load regulating transformer, 190 kw high tension starting compensator and 6,000 kva electric discharge resistor.

A total of over 51,000 tons of accessory parts of machines and installations including more than 7,000 tons of spare parts for tractors and automobiles and upwards of 12,000 tons of accessory parts for the installations of collieries and ore mines were turned out and supplied.

622,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and quantities of other agricultural chemicals supplied by our chemical industry to the countryside before the farming season were a good help in scaling the height of 5,000,000 tons of grain output this year.

In the first half of 1962, the expansion projects of the Kiljoo Pulp Mill and the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill were successfully carried out and the methanol production system with a capacity of 18,000 tons was commissioned at the Aoji Chemical Factory, and the output of dyestuffs, paints, pigments and reagents augmented further.

In this period the production of medicaments increased to 125 per cent as against the same period last year, their assortment expanded and the production of penicillin and other antibiotics grew further.

During this period over 50,000 more tons of cement and one million more square metres of sheet glass than in the same period of last year were produced.

Light Industry

Brilliant achievements were also made in the domain of light industry on the basis of the successes scored in the field of heavy industry.

In the first half of 1962, forces in the domain of light industry were concentrated on the occupation of the height of 250,000,000 metres of textile fabric output for this year indicated by the Party. As a result, the textile industry has come to produce only in two days now as much textile fabrics as were turned out in the whole year of 1944.

Marked impovement was witnessed in the qualitative composition of textile fabrics, too. The proportion of twisted yarn fabrics in the total textile output upped by 11 per cent in the first half of 1962 compared with that in the same period of last year.

The quality of major subsidiary foodstuffs was bettered still more, vinyl chloride and other resin products, furniture and articles for cultural use were turned out all the more and their quality improved further.

Local industry developed further in the first half of 1962.

The organisation of the district local industrial management bureaus was an epochal step in further extensively employing local raw material resources and thereby more satisfactorily meeting the requirements for consumer goods. During this period, mechanisation was further accelerated in the local industry with the supply of 2,000 power looms and quantities of other installations.

In this period, a vigorous struggle was waged for strengthening the material and technical foundation of fishing industry in order to scale the height of 800,000 tons of marine products this year.

Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the number of fishing boats rose to 125 per cent and communication apparatuses and fish shoal detecting devices were installed in many boats.

The fish catch presented an increase of 13 per cent above the same period of last year.

Housing construction was carried out successfully on the basis of the development of industry. As of the end of June flats for over 66,000 families were under construction, of which houses for 13,000 households were completed and provided to urban inhabitants.

Agriculture

Great, initial victory was won in the field of rural economy in the battle for scaling the height of 5 million tons of grain this year.

Sowing and rice transplanting were carried out earlier than usual by successfully overcoming the low temperature in the early spring and the subsequent severe drought, unprecedented in scores of years in the past and the manuring and tending of crops were successfully ensured.

With the completion of the first stage project of the Chungdan irrigation setups, an additional watering capacity of 15,000 jungbo (one jungbo approximates one hectare) was created and the total acreage under irrigation expanded by 30,000 jungbo as compared with the first half of last year through the expansion of the Kiyang irrigation system and the consummation of numbers of big and small irrigation projects.

In the first half of 1962, the number of farm machine stations increased by 21 and about 15,000 tractors (in terms of 15 hp) and many other farm machines did the farming work.

The number of tractors (in terms of 15 hp) per 100 jungbo reached 0.73 as of the end of June, 1962.

The total amount of field work done by tractors in the first half of 1962 grew to 127 per cent compared with the same period of last year.

In this period 12.5 per cent more chemical fertilizers than in the same period of last year were supplied and quantities of high efficient insecticide and 2.4 D and other chemical weeders were supplied.

The compost output swelled by 1,700,000 tons in this period above the corresponding period of last year.

Cold frame rice seedlings were transplanted on 52 per cent of the entire paddy fields and cotton was cultivated in humus cakes. The total area sown to grains was 103 per cent as against last year. The area of paddy fields under rice was expanded by 21,000 jungbo and the area sown to maize by 22,000 jungbo respectively and the dry fields under rice reached 5,000 jungbo.

The sowing of oil bearing crops increased markedly.

In the first half of 1962 many orchards and mulberry fields were newly created and the acreage under fruit trees grew by 12 per cent above the same period of last year.

In this period, afforestation was carried out on 123,000 jungbo and 92,000 jungbo of economic forests were newly created.

In the first half of 1962, as against the corresponding period of last year, the output of animal products went up to 113 per cent in meat, 104 per cent in milk, 119 per cent in wool and 137 per

(Continued on page 2)

Premier Kim Il Sung Sends Greetings to Iraqi Prime Minister

PYONGYANG, July 13 (KCNA)– On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Iraqi Revolution, Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, sent today the following telegram of greetings to Abdul Karim Kassem, Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq.

Extending heartfelt congratulations to the Iraqi Prime Minister and people, the telegram says in part:

The Korean people follow with deep concern and extend firm solidarity to the struggle of the Iraqi people against the interference in the internal affairs by foreign imperialists and for safeguarding the national independence of the country.

I deeply believe that the friendly relations established between the peoples of our two countries will be further strengthened and developed in the future in the fight against imperialism and for peace. I wish Your Excellency and the Iraqi people new successes in the work for consolidating the national independence and developing the national economy.

CLOSED SHELF

U.S. Occupation of S.Korea Under U.N. Signboard Intolerable

—USSR Supreme Soviet Supports SPA Message—

PYONGYANG, July 17 (KCNA) –The Chairman of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR jointly sent a telegram to Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, in support of the message to the parliaments of all countries of the world addressed by the recent 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of our country.

The telegram said:

The withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea will furnish favourable possibilities in seeking ways and means for the peaceful unification of the country by the Korean people themselves.

After referring to a number of measures set forth by the SPA of the DPRK, the telegram pointed to the correctness of the proposal of the SPA for concluding an agreement on North and South Korea not attacking the other side and for reducing the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively on condition that the U.S. army is completely withdrawn.

The telegram continued:

The proposal of the SPA of the DPRK that representatives of the North and South sit at one place for conducting negotiation and discussing the national question without any outside interference is one more indication of the good intention of the DPRK, her desire to take the road of practically implementing the task posed before Korea and of the concern of the DPRK for peace in Korea and for the welfare of the Korean people.

Hungarian Workers Support SPA Message

Workers of the North Brick Works in Budapest held a gathering on July 13 to support a series of constructive measures set forth by the 11 Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang quoting a Budapest broadcast.

At the gathering, Komaro Mizatsuro (transliterated from Korean), secretary of the labour union of the works, said that U.S. imperialism had no excuse at all to stay in South Korea, and should get out of there at once.

Indian Students, Too

Students of 19 universities in Delhi held a gathering on July 14 to express support for the recent message by the Supreme People's Assembly to all countries of the world, according to a Pyongyang report.

At the gathering, Nauchal (transliterated from Korean) Chairman of the National Students Federation, reported that Korea should be unified peacefully without further delay and that all foreign troops should quit South Korea at once.

Pyongyang stands today as a symbol of peace and a heart of Korean revolution.

Major Cities of Our Country (1)

Pyongyang—Centre of Korean Revolution

All the people in North Korea are advancing at a speed of "Chullima," towards the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan. Cities and villages, casting off their old appearance, are changing into those of a socialist country.

We are going to present to our readers "Major Cities of Our Country," starting from this today's edition. Our readers will find, in these cities, today's Korea advancing vigorously toward Socialism and Communism.

Its History

Pyongyang is the "democratic capital" of the DPRK as well as the centre of the Korean Revolution.

Here is the headquarters of the Korean Workers' Party which is directing the revolution under the guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung.

As the centre of the Korean people's struggle for socialist construction and peaceful unification of the fatherland, the capital is the ever-welling fountain of hopes and encouragements to all the Korean people.

Viewed historically, the city has played a distinguished role in the history of culture and patriotism.

Pyongyang has also been famous for the magnificent beauty of its natural surroundings; especially for a harmonious combination of the blue Taedong and the green Moranbong Range.

It is not fortuitous that a king of the ancient state Koguryu(B. C. 37-668) constructed his capital in this area.

Some 1530 years ago, in A.D. 427, the king of Koguryu, Changsu, moved his capital to the present Pyongyang.

Not a few times since then have Pyongyang people been attacked by foreign invaders.

However, the popular masses of Pyongyang heroically repulsed the enemies.

In 1592, the people greatly contributed to lead to a victory the Korean people's seven-year fighting with the Japanese invaders.

In 1866, the Pyongyang people added another brilliant page to the history of the struggle against foreign enemies: They sent the armed ship Sherman–the first U.S. ship to intrude into the Korean waters–to the bottom of the lower Taedong River.

Even while the dark clouds of Japanese imperialist rule hang over the country, Pyongyang workers joined hands with other workers and peasants to fight Japanese imperialism, dealing a serious blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors. (strikes by workers of the Pyongyang Rubber Factory, Pyonyang Hosiery Factory, Pyongyang Print Shop and etc)

Government building of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly

After the Liberation on August 15, 1945, Pyongyang became the centre of the Korean Revolution, bidding farewell to its past history of sufferings.

However, the Korean War provoked by the U.S. imperialists reduced this beautiful city to ruins as far as the eye could reach–ugly hollowed lands, splinters of shells scattered like teeth of sharks, broken bricks, twisted steel frames and nothing else.

The U.S. imperialists rained bombs on this city at a rate of two per square metre!

On July 27, 1953, the U.S. imperialists were compelled to sign the Armistice Agreement just in a place from where they started war against the Korean people.

After the armistice was declared, Pyongyang citizens set out on the reconstruction of the city, overcoming all difficulties.

Nine years have passed since then. This is an extremely short span of time in the city's long history. However, these nine years have witnessed the city changing into a beautiful and modern city.

The constructors of Pyongyang built only in twelve months the Okryu Bridge three times in width the Taedong Bridge which had taken seven years for the Japanese imperialists to complete.

In a short period after the war, there were built in Pyongyang houses as well as cultural and public welfare facilities, covering a total floor space of some 1,820,000 square metres, together with parks and playing grounds with a total area of 14,400,000 square metres.

The industry has also developed at a rapid tempo.

Only between 1957 and 1961 a large number of factories and enterprises were expanded, including the Pyongyang Spinning and Weaving Factory with 100,000 spindles, Pyongyang Silk-Reeling Mill, Ryungsung Foodstuff Factory and Pyongyang Daily Necessaries-Manufacturing Factory. Further, more than 100 factories and enterprises have newly been constructed.

As a result, Pyongyang, which enjoyed its popularity as an ancient city among the people, has appeared as a socialist city full of vitality and self-confidence.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

cent in honey.

The growing demand of various branches of the national economy for transport was satisfactorily met throuth the enhancement of the utilisation rate of transport means.

In comparison with the same period of 1961, the freightage was upped to 105 per cent in railway, 117 per cent in automobiles and to 111 per cent in boats.

The first half of 1962 witnessed the successful carrying out of the laying of the Kimchaik-Hongwon electrified railway line, new laying of the Chongjin-Rajin railway line and the replacement of the narrow gauge line with broad gauge line in the Eunpa-Sinchun section.

As against the corresponding period of last year, the communication work grew to 109 per cent, the total length of the telegraphic and telephone circuit lines on the suburbs of cities to 110 per cent and the number of urban telephone subscriptions to 108 per cent respectively.

As of the end of June, 1962, over 2,610,000 workers, peasants, technicians, office employees, youths and students were taking part in the Chullima work team movement and more than 9,400 collectives embracing 244,000 people were awarded the title of the Chullima and 94 work teams the honourable title of Twice Chullima.

During the first half of the current year, 19,000 inventions and rationalisation proposals were introduced in industry and construction thanks to the creative enthusiasm of the working people.

In the field of industry, labour productivity was raised by 10 per cent in the first half of this year as against the corresponding period of the preceding year.

People's Living

The material and cultural living of the people was further bettered thanks to the popular measures of the Party which regards it as the supreme principle of its activities to direct consistent solicitude to the well-being of the people. And on the basis of the brilliant achievements made in socialist construction, the total value of retail commodity circulation in the state and cooperative organs rose by 22 per cent in this period above the same period of the previous year.

In the first half of 1962, compared with the same period of last year, over 560 more schools including 360 higher educational institutions and higher technical schools were set up.

Big successes were also scored in the public health and hygienic work thanks to the popular public health policy of the Party which values the lives and health of men more than anything else.

In the first half of this year the number of the therapeutic and prophylactic organs increased to 104 per cent and the number of their beds to 116 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

In the first half of 1962, the discovery of the substance of "kyungrak" which marked a new stage in the development of modern biology and medicine, was made by Dr. Kim Bong Han and success was also attained in actively immunizing the measles.

The network of sanatoria and rest homes for the working people was further expanded and 13 per cent more working people than in the same period of last year enjoyed a rest in them.

☆ ☆ ☆

In conclusion, the report of the Central Statistical Board stresses:

The brilliant achievements made in the fulfillment of the national economic plan for the first half of 1962 go to prove the correctness of the policy of the Party and the sagacity of its leadership and constitute a reliable guarantee in successfully carrying out the national economy plan for this year whose main target is to scale the six heights. At the same time they constitute further consolidation of the revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of the Republic and inspiration to the struggle of the South Korea people against U.S. imperialism.

Cherishing deep in mind the glory and joy of living in the age of the Workers' Party, our working people, rallied rock-firm in one mind and in one will around the Party Central Committee headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, are making continued innovation and continued advance at the speed of Chullima toward the six heights, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

☆ ☆ ☆

"Korean Problems Are Our Own": Yoshida's Robber-like Logic

Shigeru Yoshida, former Prime Minister of Japan and "elder statesman" of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, again let loose an ugly torrent of militarist blast, speaking at a luncheon arranged by the "Japan-American Society" on July 12.

Laying stress on the "strategic importance of South Korea," he came out with the robber-like claim: "Should Korea be run over by communists, the Tsushima strait will be insufficient for the defense of Japan. Therefore, Korean problems are not just problems of Korea, but our own problems."

The outburst of Yoshida who had the effrontery to describe the Korean problems as their own is a modern version of the open aggressive slogan put up by the Japanese militarists when annexing Korea as a colony and then invading China. It is an intolerable national insult and open challenge to the Korean people.

This old samurai, when he was in Japan's premiership, ran feverishly as the No.1 bootlicker of the U.S. imperialists in the conclusion of the San Francisco separate peace treaty and the concoction of the Japan-U.S. "security" treaty for opening the way for the revival of Japanese militarism. During the Korean War, this heinous criminal presented Japan to the U.S. imperialists as a military base and a munition depot. The world knows that this zealous follower and executer of the Far Eastern aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism is a behind-the-scene manipulator of the policy of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan and the Government of Ikeda.

In his speech Yoshida said that the U.S. ruling circles considered Japan was not doing enough for their aggressive policy against Korea. He added that he directed the keenest attention to this question and he expected himself to do something soon as to this question.

The fact that such Liberal Democratic Party and Government leaders as Ikeda and Kishi applauded his blast indicates that the aggressive remarks of Yoshida fully reflected the policy of the present Japanese Government and ruling Party.

It is no secret to anyone that the U.S. imperialists are exerting themselves to stave off the imminent danger of their ruin by pushing the Japanese samurai to the forefront, since their colonial terror rule is going headlong to bankruptcy in South Korea.

Acting as a ready executor of such rabid intrigue of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists are openly airing their intention to encroach upon Korea and, using it as a stepping-stone, lord it over the Asian continent following the exact steps of Hirobumi Ito, who made Korea the first target of expansion.

Yoshida has gone the length of claiming that Japan should be armed with nuclear weapons for realising this aim into reality.

Such assertion of Yoshida shows up the extremely dangerous intention for aggression and adventure of the Japanese militarists who have come to life under the protecting wings of U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese militarists want to invade Korea and Asian continent and become the "leader" of Asia, wielding nuclear weapons hand in gloves with U.S. imperialism.

However, Korean people will never connive at the Japanese militarists stretching their aggressive claws. The Korean people today is not the Koreans in the old days when the Japanese samurai seized other countries and plundered them at will. The Korean people have the powerful sovereign state—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—with political, economic and military might strong enough to crush any aggression of the Japanese militarists.

Likewise, today's Asia is not the Asia where the Japanese imperialists strutted around as the "leader."

Now the Chinese People's Republic, a great socialist power, and the Vietnam Democratic Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic are standing like mountains in the Asian continent and these socialist countries in Asia are a powerful bastion for thwarting every possible aggressive scheme of the Japanese and U.S. reactionary forces.

Under such situation, the Japanese militarists should clearly realise that the reaggression in Korea and other Asian countries is a road leading them to ruin.

A song recorded by J.F. Kennedy —*Che Jun*—

S. Korean Peasants Oppose Land Requisition

SEOUL, July 17–The peasants in Eupnai Ri, Dangjin Myun, Dangjin County, South Choongchung Province, are protesting against the requisition of farm land by the "military regime," according to a report of the South Korean local daily Joongdo Ilbo.

The "military regime" recently robbed the peasants of a "big stretch of land" which the latter had obtained by reclaiming waste land. They are shouting "it is our land" and appealing to the public to give ear to their grievance," the paper said.

The "military regime" plundered the land and sold it to others on the preposterous pretext that it belonged to Japanese before August 15 Liberation.

Maiil Shinmoon published in Taegu reported that the peasants in Bongduk Dong, Taegu, were opposing the scheme of the city office to fill up the reservoir. They declared that they "absolutely oppose" such outrage as a "fatal blow" to their rice growing.

A.A. Students Demand U.S. Troops' Withdrawal

LONDON, July 12 (TASS)–The Organization of Asian and African Students in London declared that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army should be ended.

They demanded this in their letter sent to the South Korean "embassy" in London.

The letter also demanded the discontinuation of the suppression against the student movement in South Korea and the immediate release of all the arrested and imprisoned students.

The letter was signed by the Chairman of organizations of West African, Iranian, Iraqi and Cyprian students. They also sent a copy of the letter to the U.S. embassy in London.

"Minkook Ilbo" Discontinued

SEOUL–A South Korean daily "Minkook Ilbo" in Seoul recently stopped publishing, according to a report of the South Korean news agency "Hapdong Tongshin."

In its last issue, the paper wrote: "We have done everything in our power to bring up the paper, overcoming all the difficulties. But it was impossible to hold on further, utterly exhausted due to excessive bleeding. We believe that all the readers will fully understand our bitter grief over the closing of our paper."

As already reported, the "military regime" made public a "policy of the press" on June 28 declaring that the press and news agencies falling short of the standard of equipment which they had set for the "purification of the press" would be merged or readjusted and "advised" the South Korean press organs to "voluntarily readjust."

Colliers Against Exploitation

SEOUL, July 14–More than 200 workers of the Kangwon Colliery in Jangsup Eup, Samchuck County, Kangwon Province, South Korea, demanded the provinical authorities of the "military regime" to take measures for curbing the exploitation by the enterpriser, South Korean paper Minkook Ilbo reported.

They demanded the payment of the bilked wages, better working conditions and defining working rules.

More Houses Pulled Down in Pusan

Over 200 dwellers of Boojun Second Dong, Pusan, are fighting against the unjust attempt of the "military regime" to forcibly tear down their houses, according to a South Korean paper. On June 26 they swarmed to the city office and voiced their protest.

The "military regime" is scheming to tear down the houses without taking any remedial measure for them, under the pretext of undertaking a civil engineering project in the district where more than 300 families live.

U.S. WAR PROVOCATION POLICY VIEWED FROM ITS VIOLATION OF KOREAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

(Continued)

Intelligence flights of U.S. planes over the territory of North Korea are so many that it seems hardly possible to enumerate them one by one.

The U.S. imperialists are making frantic preparations for a new war, as is clearly shown by the budget bill compiled by the puppet administration for the fiscal year 1962.

In the budget bill, direct military spending is increased by 57,900 million huan and total military and police spending accounts for 70-80 per cent of the total.

During the eight years after the ceasefire (from July 27, 1953 through July 26, 1961), violations of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. side amounted to no less than 1,595, counting only those made clear by formal protests by the Korean-Chinese side.

We are going to present to our readers some of the violations by the U.S. side of the Armistice Agreement between July 1, 1961 and July 12, 1962. These violations fall into six categories.

MILITARY MANEUVERS

1961

August
- 10: "'ROK'-U.S. landing operation maneuver" was carried out near Pohang.

September
- 16: "Surprise attack operations"
- 17-21: "Unloading operation maneuver"

October
- 5: "River-crossing operation maneuver" near the Rimjin River
- 7-8: "All-round mobile fleet operation" called "Whale operation"

Late October to Early November: "Free mobile operation" near the south Han River, largest in scale than any carried out since the "military coup."

1962

February
- 5-8: "Second hail operation" was carried out along the military demarcation line, the largest in scale since the end of the Korean War.
- 12-17: "Marine-sweeping operation" near "Kohje Island"
- 22: "Naval combat operations" near Jinhae

March
- 5: "Rainbow operation" near Pohang
- 13-16: "Shooting practice by A.A. artilleries" near Pusan

April
- 28: "Guerrilla-sweeping operation"

May
- 13: Military maneuver by the 6th Division of the "U.N." forces
- 26: Military maneuvers near the headquarters of the Armistice Commission

June
- 2-8: "Counter-attack operations" all over South Korea

June 22-July 5: "Landing maneuvers" near Pohang

INVASION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS

1961
- June 6: A U.S. destroyer invaded the territorial waters of North Korea and fired at a coastal area.
- Oct. 30-Nov. 6: 12 invasions
- Nov. 26-Dec. 5: 4 invasions
- Dec. 6-16: 10 invasions

1962
- Jan. 6-11: 5 invasions
- 17: 2 invasions
- May 9-20: 3 invasions (one invasion each on Jan. 26, April 26, May 20, June 26)

INVASION OF TERRITORIAL AIR

1961
- July 16: A U.S. war-plane intruded into the territorial air of the Korean-Chinese side.
- August 31: Two F-86 jet planes invaded the sky over Pyungsan, North Whanghai Province.
- Nov. 28: A military jet plane in-

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (11)

(continued)

Providing them with new prospects for another upsurge of revolutionary movement in South Korea, this has enabled all the strata of the South Korean people to arm themselves with a new program and method of struggle for smashing frantic reactionary attacks and achieving the national and social emancipation of South Korea, which is today under an unprecedentedly harsh rule of fascist terror by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

(5) Marshal Kim Il Sung's wise leadership to further strengthen the revolutionary forces of South Korean people; the brilliant result of socialist construction in North Korea and the daily growing welfare of the North Korean people—these have encouraged and inspired boundlessly the South Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running-dogs.

Thus, the South Korean people's struggle, with the working class in the forefront, against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the reactionary ruling circles, has been developed and strengthened rapidly ever since the Liberation, as is seen in such struggles as the October popular resistance (1946); the February 7 national salvation struggle (1948); the popular uprising in Cheju Island; the popular resistance in Ryusu, and many other similar struggles, including various kinds of strikes staged throughout South Korea.

These South Korean people's mass uprisings demonstrated clearly their desire to win their national independence, to establish a democratic system in South Korea, and to oppose resolutely U.S. imperialism's policy of colonial subjugation and its lackeys' traitorous acts.

If this only correct and united tactical and strategic policy line and leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung's for the South Korean Revolution had been carried out thoroughly, a continuous upsurge of the South Korean people's patriotic struggle would have been guaranteed; the aggressive war (the Korean War) by U.S. imperialism against North Korea have been prevented, and Korea unified already after forcing the U.S. imperialist troops to pull out of the southern part of the country.

However, various forms of cursed counter-revolutionary maneuvers pursued by the Pak Heun Yung and Li Sung Yup factionalist cliques brought great difficulties on the revolutionary movements in South Korea.

Not only ignoring deliberately but also sabotaging this right policy line presented by the Marshal, the Pak Heun Yung and Li Sung Yup cliques continued to make the revolutionary masses run various risks, destroying to the very foundations South Korean revolutionary movements. As a result, Korea's unification was delayed.

These cliques, moreover, were not satisfied with this, but continued, as ever before, to launch many counter-revolutionary enterprises aimed to overthrow the Party and State, during the War for National Liberation, until their intrigues were disclosed thoroughly to public view and were executed in the face of the Party united with the people.

After the execution of these counter-revolutionary cliques, it was the most important question at that time to put the South Korean people's struggle upon a new correct and sound line of dvelopment. The Party concerned itself most deeply about this question and spared nothing to solve it successfuly.

The correct leadership of the Party and its persevering efforts for this purpose have been exerting huge revolutionary influence on the South Korean people, continuously drawing inexhaustible creative power from them.

Thus, the South Korean people's struggle has been rapidly developed ever since.

Shown in the **Table I** is the advance of the South Korean people's struggle during 1954-1960.

The South Korean people's struggles are characterized not only by their quantitative development and nature, but also by a growth in scale and diversity in their form.

Thus, it should be noted that in the course of their struggles, particularly in the course of struggles in recent years, they were awakened more and more politically, strengthened their class solidarity, successfully bringing broader sections of the popular masses into the struggle. (See **Table II**)

Further, it should not be overlooked that their struggles began gradually to be spearheaded against the U.S. imperialists.

(To be continued)

Table I

No.	Year / Ratio / Class	1954	1956	1958	1960
		%	%	%	%
1.	Worker	100	233	282	1,017
2.	Peasant & Fisherman	With 54 cases of struggle in 1955 as 100 per cent	111	146	1,119
3.	Youth & Student	100	179	109	1,724
Total cases of struggle		100	224	259	1,758

* Struggles waged by people in other sections than these listed here developed at nearly as the same ratios as these.

Table II

(Increased importance of political struggles in ratios of economic and political struggles)

Year / Ratio	1954	1956	1958	1960
Economic to political struggles	75:25	70:30	76:14	54:46

(Violations)

vaded the territorial sky of North Korea.

1962

Jan. 6: A SC-47 war plane

March 16: Two jet planes. (With this invasions by U.S. planes of the Korean territorial air totalled 672)

INVASION OF TERRITORY

1961

Sept. 25·

Oct. 30: 1,000 invasions by the U.S. of the Korean-Chinese side of the demilitarized zone.

Nov. 24: Armed soldiers intruded into a riverbank.

1962

April 3: An armed soldier invaded the Korean territory.

9: Five U.S. soldiers unlawfully entered the territory of North Korea.

May 25: Two U.S. soldiers

〃: Five soldiers by jeep

〃: 10 U.S. soldiers and two civilians

June 11: Three U.S. soldiers broke into a building in the Korean territory.

April 6-16: 12 firings

15: 17 bullets were fired at the Korean-Chinese side.

June 25-26: 140 bullets were fired on three occasions in the demilitarized zone.

INDUCTION OF WAR SUPPLIES

1961

Early in August: The U.S. side brought into South Korea combat units on three occasions.

Oct. 1: A unit (1,148 soldiers) belonging to U.S. 31st Artillery Division.

Dec. 2: An ocean-going tugboat

13: Four destroyers were sent to South Korea.

1962

Feb. 2: An ocean going tugboat

March 28·

April 16: Four landing crafts, a marine sweeper and a tugboat

May 28: The Korean-Chinese side at the 152nd Session of the Armistice Commission denounced the U.S. side for having brought into South Korea two warships and a helicopter.

S.Korean "Regeneration House" —Variant of Prison

SEOUL –The reare "regeneration houses," a variant of prison, in South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

According to a report of South Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo," the "Mookoong Regeneration House" in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, is one of such prisons in South Korea. The "director" and six "inspectors" there are committing outrages, under the support of the provincial authorities of the "military regime." The above paper remarked on this score:

The staffs of this reformatory kidnap good citizens at random, some times men of family, to force them to work barefooted. They wantonly commit outrages upon these innocent people and dump them into a room where over 30 lepers and tuberculosis sufferers stay to make them sleep and take meals with them.

In the name of combating vagabondage, they, for the purpose of securing labour force, forcibly take away students, women and even old men ill-clad and carrying no provincial citizenship cards, not bothering about examining their identity. The detainees, prohibited from making any contact with outside, are forced to work barefooted all day long from four in the morning thus reduced to virtual prisoners.

126 inhabitants are now detained in this "regeneration house." But only one per cent of them can be charged with being vagabonds and the rest are all decent people with family members, the above paper added.

Writing about how the guiltless people were taken there, the paper noted:

Old man Koo Kyung Do (73) living in Namlung Ri, Ryongjoo Myun, Whasoon County, South Cholla Province, has been in custody since last June 2. He went to Kwangju for a family affair but he was caught by "inspectors" in a waiting room of the Kwangju railway station and robbed of 3,600 huan by them.

Oh Bok Soo (37) residing in Kwangju was caught as a beggar by the police on June 14 while carrying home fire wood from the market and he has been put in the "regeneration house" since then.

Memorial Post Stamp for Chung Da San Issued

PYONGYANG, (KCNA)– The Korean Communication Publishing House issued recently new post stamp in commemoration of the bicentenary of the birth of Chung Yak Yong, pseudonym Da San (1762-1836). The post stamp has a portrait of Chung Da San, an outstanding thinker, great encyclopedic scholar, writer and ardent patriot produced by Korea.

The bicentenary of his birthday which falls on August 5 will be observed not only in our country but in various countries of the world in accordance with the decision of the World Peace Council held in Stockholm in December last year.

Korean Delegation in Helsinki

—Colourful Programs Staged and Acclaimed—

PYONGYANG, July 14(KCNA)– After its arrival in Helsinki, A Korean youth and students delegation consisting of over 180 members participated in the events organised by the Preparatory Committee of the 8th World Youth and Students Festival.

The Helsinki festival spectators saw the refined arts of Korea which have always won high appraisal in the past festivals.

The spectators enjoyed such choruses as "To the mountain, to the sea" and "Oh, snow-flakes, snow-flakes," group sing to the accompaniment of Kayakeum (Korean string instrument), solos and various other numbers.

Group dances "Witch dance," "Paradise on earth" and "Chullima age" and solo dance "Drum dance" and a number of other dances were staged.

These works were characteristic of their lofty revolutionary spirit and burning patriotism displayed by the Korean revolutionary forerunners in their heroic struggle for the freedom and liberation of their people.

The young artists of Korea also attended international arts contests.

Under the theme "Defence of national independence of all nations and world peace," the Korean delegates took part in the discussion for peace and national independence.

The subject of the Korean delegates in the discussion was the "Young workers, their rights to labour and influence of the development of vocational education and technique upon youtha."

The Korean student delegates participated in the seminars, club gatherings and concerts of the students during the festival.

Our national arts showing the life of the Korean students were staged in the students' concerts.

More than 50 photographs by young cameramen and over ten children's paintings were exhibitied at the festival.

The Korean youth and students also expressed their ardent desire for the country's peaceful unification.

Youth and students in different parts of our country presented many gifts to the friends, who had gathered in Helsinki from all continents, as a token of their firm determination to further strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the world youth and students in the struggle for the happy future of the rising generations.

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